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 FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

50X1-HUM

CD NO.

COUNTRY USSR
 SUBJECT Economic - Scrap metal
 HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspapers
 WHERE PUBLISHED USSR
 DATE PUBLISHED 20 Feb - 16 Apr 1952
 LANGUAGE Russian

DATE OF INFORMATION 1951 - 1952

DATE DIST. 30 Jun 1952

NO. OF PAGES 2

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

SCRAP COLLECTION IN UKRAINE FALLING BEHIND;
NEW SCRAP METAL DRIVE ANNOUNCED IN MOSCOW OBLAST

UKRAINIAN STEELWORKERS HAVE SHORTAGE OF SCRAP METAL -- Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 8 Mar 52

A number of oblast and interoblast administrations of "Glavvtorchermet" (Main Administration of Ferrous Metal Scrap) and specialized plants which supply scrap metal for open-hearth furnaces have not been meeting their quotas and are delaying the work of steel plants, preventing steelworkers from raising their metal output.

In 1951, for example, the Metallurgical Plant imeni Dzerzhinskiy failed to receive 20,000 tons of scrap metal, and the Plant imeni Petrovskiy had a shortage of over 14,000 tons of scrap.

Steelworkers of Dnepropetrovsk Oblast are making serious demands against the Kiev, L'vov, and Odessa interoblast administrations of "Glavvtorchermet." The Kiev Administration failed to deliver about 9,000 tons of scrap metal; the L'vov Administration, about 6,000 tons; the Odessa Administration, about 2,000 tons; and the Vinnitsa Administration, over 4,000 tons. All of this metal was intended just for one plant, the Plant imeni Dzerzhinskiy.

In 1952, the situation has not improved. A number of administrations have failed to supply the metallurgical plants of Dnepropetrovsk Oblast with a total of 25,000 tons of scrap metal.

TRACTOR PLANT SUGGESTS RESMELTING OF METAL SHAVINGS -- Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 20 Feb 52

Workers of the Vladimir Tractor Plant suggested resmelting metal shavings at their own plant instead of shipping them to metallurgical plants. Waste coke is used as fuel for this kind of smelting. One ton of pig iron smelted from shavings and waste coke costs eight times less than the equivalent amount

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of iron produced from scrap metal. In addition, this procedure makes it possible to release a large number of trucks and railroad cars, which would be necessary to transport shavings over long distances.

MOSCOW OBLAST OFFICE ANNOUNCES NEW SCRAP DRIVE -- Moskovskaya Pravda, 16 Apr 52

The Moscow Oblast Office of "Glavutil'syr'ye" (Main Administration of Procurement, Reprocessing, and Supply of Usable Scrap and Industrial Waste Products) announced a new scrap drive, beginning 15 April 1952, including ferrous and non-ferrous metal and other kinds of waste products. The following prices were to be paid for scrap metal delivered to procurement centers: ferrous scrap, from 4 to 10 kopeks per kilogram; nonferrous scrap, 65 kopeks to 1 ruble 35 kopeks per kilogram. For scrap metal delivered to warehouses of procurement offices, an additional delivery fee of 40 rubles per ton was to be paid. All citizens, directors of enterprises, and heads of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and MTS were urged to participate in this one-month scrap drive by getting rid of all scrap accumulated in their homes, yards, and industrial buildings.

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